













Accordion Registers

Icon	Nickname	Register stop(s) in use Sound
	Piccolo 4'	Thin and reedy tone.
	Clarinet 8'	A round tone, pure and free of harmonics.
	Bassoon 16'	A full, smooth tone.
	Oboe 4'+8'	A thin tone.
	Violin 8'+8'	Various tremolo tunings available
	Musette (Imitation) 4'+8'+8'	Actually an imitation musette sound. Found in most accordions. See the last entry in this table.
	Musette (Authentic) 8'+8'+8'	A strong and distinctive sound, built for special "Musette accordions". Tremolo.
	Organtype (Organ) 4'+16'	A slightly reedy quality.
	Harmonium 4'+8'+16'	Like the Oboe stop, but heavier because of the added 16' reed rank.
	Bandoneón 8'+16'	Characteristic round, mellow accordion sound.
	Accordion 8'+8'+16'	Like the Violin stop, but heavier because of the added 16' reed rank.
	Master 4'+8'+8'+16'	The loudest and fullest accordion sound

Accordion Bass Registers

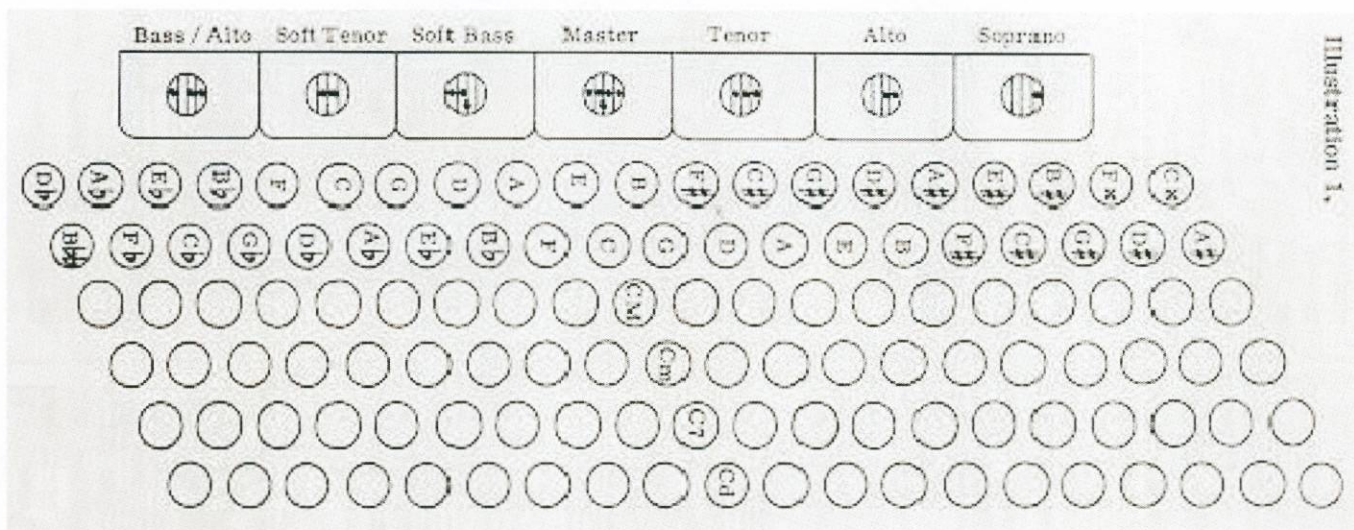


Illustration 1.

Illustration 2.

The musical score shows five registers, each with a staff and a clef. The registers are Soprano (soprano clef), Alto (alto clef), Contralto (contralto clef), Tenor (bass clef), and Bass (bass clef). The notes are arranged in a grid-like pattern across five rows, with some registers having more notes than others. The notes are: D^b, A^b, E^b, B^b, F, C, G, D, A, E, H, F[#], C[#], G[#], D[#], A[#], E[#], B[#], F^x, C^x.